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IPU CONFERENCE APPROVES SOVIET PROPOSAL

PY082002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2016 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos aires, 7 Oct (EFE) -- The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians today obtained its first victory after it was agreed by a vote that the Soviet proposal be treated as a "supplementary point" by the 76th Interparliamentary [IPU] Congress. The congress' agenda was drawn up last april in Mexico and the following subjects were set as priority subjects for discussion: The parliaments' consideration and support to "ensure that international human rights be respected in times of armed conflict" and "the elimination of colonialist vestiges in the world."

The Soviet Union also proposed that the congress advocate "the parliaments' support for the cessation of nuclear testing." The Soviet proposal was approved by 959 votes in favor, 146 abstentions, and 41 votes against, which surpassed the 667 votes or two thirds majority necessary for its approval.

The Israeli proposal referring to "the Jewish peoples' fate in the Soviet Union and the constant deterioration of their situation," however, obtained 246 favorable votes, 569 negative votes, and 323 abstentions.

The Australian proposal on "the negative effects of subsidies to production, exports, and world trade" obtained 597 favorable votes but it was surpassed by the Soviet proposal.

Lastly, the proposal made by the United Arab Emirates, that was supported by Libya, for the "parliaments' to contribute to the international campaign to hold an international peace conference in the Middle East," obtained 706 favorable votes, 79 against, and 336 abstentions; it was also surpassed by the Soviet proposal.

The draft resolution which was submitted by the Soviet Union to the 76th IPU Congress maintains that the world Interparliamentarian Union "supports the initiative of the Group of Six in their wish to hold a meeting of experts from these countries together with USSR and U.S. experts to analyze the ban on nuclear weapons." The draft also states that the "IPU conference urges the U.S. Congress to influence its government not to conduct any more nuclear tests"; that all "the nuclear powers" participate in the agreements that prohibit nuclear tests and; lastly," that groups of parliamentarians and interparliamentarians induce their governments to seek means to prohibit nuclear tests." This proposal will be submitted to a vote on Saturday 11 October before it can become a resolution of the IPU. According to what EFE has learnt, the proposal will be approved with "some modifications."

Nunez on Possible U.S. Invasion

PY082158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA) -- Nicaraguan National Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez today warned here that a possible attempt by the United States to militarily invade his country "would set a precedent for the administration of President Ronald Reagan of giving itself" before the peoples of the world "the right to directly intervene" in any region. Nunez Tellez said the goal of "the White House hawks is to destroy the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution," financing the "activities of mercenary counterrevolutionaries," who, just in case they are defeated, "will make Reagan seek to convince the U.S. people and the international community" of the need to order an invasion.

During a press conference held within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] meeting, the lawmaker said that the policy of strengthening Latin American unity, extolled by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin in his opening speech, "will be ruined by the senseless and isolationist aggression" of the U.S. Government.

Nunez Tellez, who is a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front executive board, said that Reagan's policy "is a brake on the open negotiations of the Contadora Group," stating that "only because the Nicaraguan people are organized, trained, and armed" against agressors, can Sandinism have the "moral authority" to ask for the solidarity of other peoples.

Nunez Tellez recalled, nevertheless, "that the U.S. people do not forget the lesson they learned in Vietnam." He said the Nicaraguan people would be proud "to copy the courage and fighting spirit" of the Vietnamese.

Nunez Tellez stated that as part of an international campaign "a slogan has been voiced" that the armed threat against Nicaragua has led the government to trample on rights. Nevertheless, he described this maneuver as "a hoax, which veils the multiparty system, the mixed economy, and the nonalignment," that form the bases for the national constitution which is now being drafted."

"There are seven parties in the National Assembly, some of which have strong differences with Sandininsm for which reason they have instigated an opposition outside Congress which has no representativity," noted Nunez Tellez, who was accompanied by a group of lawmakers, one from the ruling party, one conservative, and one liberal.

Nunez Tellez described the democracy prevailing in Nicaragua as "one of broad popular participation through the parties and social organization," and rejected the U.S. theory that revolutions are exportable. "We are not thinking of [word indistinct] socialism. We have consolidated the Sandinist revolution, combatting bureaucracy and corruption in the construction of a system suited to the true situation of my country, "Nunez Tellez said. In response to a question, Nunez Tellez denied that Argentine, Venezuelan, and Colombian trotskyist militants from the Simon Bolivar Brigade have been expelled from Nicaragua, stating their combat task had just ended.

Panama's Gomez Accuses U.S.

PY082103 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 86 p 11

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- Panamian and Nicaraguan congressmen agreed in their condemnation of the "interventionist" policy of the United States in Central America when they separately denounced "numerous and serious" violations of bilateral and international pacts by the United States.

Speaking at the 76th International Interparliamentary Congress, Luis Gomez of the governing Panamian Revolutionary Democratic Party charged that the United States infringed 126 articles of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the ruturn of the Panama Canal during the last seven years.

Gomez affirmed that the US Government plans to keep that strategic point "forever, as a basis for aggression." He accused the US of not paying the 10 million dollars due annually for the use of the Canal while charging Panama for its military expenses.

Gomez also criticized US Senator Jesse Helms (Republican-North Carolina) for the law, passed last week, which "unilaterally violates" existing treaties and charged that in the 14 US military bases in Panama "mercenary forces are trained to attack Nicaragua." [passage omitted]

British Conservative Member of Parliament David Crouch yesterday said here that it is impossible for negotiations on the Malvinas Islands to be established between Artgentina and Britain, but considered it "a good thing" for dialogue between politicians from both countries to continue.

Labour MP Michael Mcguire said here that the conflict over the islands is "a great problem, very complex and extensive, which will probably be discussed by Argentina and Great Britain soon."

The US legislators who were supposed to attend decided not to come, arguing that their presence was needed in their country for an important congressional debate.

British MP's on Falklands

PY090019 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NA) -- The British MP's who are participating in the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Congress here today ratified their government's position of conditioning Argentine-British negotiations over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands on the declaration of a cessation of hostilities by Argentina. The British MP's also said during a press conference "there are no nuclear weapons on the islands" and the number of troops "is less than 2,500."

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN LAUDS TIES WITH ALGERIA

LD081211 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8/10/86 (APS) -- On the eve of President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Argentina, President Raul Alfonsin gave an interview to the APS special envoy in Buenos Aires in which he expressed satisfaction about the "excellent" relationship existing between Algeria and Argentina. "There are many similarities between our two countries which are materialized in the similar interests and approaches on the fundamental issues of the world situation," he said.

President Alfonsin also expressed his wish that the East-West dialogue would consolidate in order to put an end to the tensions. The South does not have nuclear arms. It needs rather development and for that, four conditions in the international relations should be created, he affirmed. It is thus that the North-South Dialogue occurs as an urgent need, he underlined.

Answering a question on Argentina's stand toward the southern African problem, President Alfonsin said that Argentina is committed in the southern Africa's independence, development and peace and that its position was materialized in the breaking off of its diplomatic relations with Pretoria and its support to the Namibian people and its independence and in Argentina's will to cooperate with the Southern African Countries for Development and Cooperation (SADCC).

As far as Western Sahara is concerned our position is committed with that of the UN -- is that the Saharan people has got [as received] the right to self-determination and independence, he said.

Speaking about the Palestinian problem, President Alfonsin affirmed the necessity to find a lasting and fair settlement to this issue through negotiations gathering the legitimate representatives of the palestinian people.

OPPOSITION'S REACTION TO ALFONSIN'S SPEECH

PY062237 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] -- Radical Deputy Marcelo Stubrin yesterday described the opposition's reaction to President Raul Alfonsin's call for a democratic convergence as very good and said it would contribute to overcoming the immaturity of political leaders which so far had blocked a social agreement.

But he denied claims by some opponents that the call implied a swing to the right by the government aimed at political alliances for next year's elections.

"Such a claim is more of an insult than a contribution to solving the country's problems," he said.

"What is rightist about the statement we presented proposing the stabilization of democracy, something that rightwingers never proposed in our country?", he asked.

The legislator said the radicals would discuss the convergence proposal "region by region and province by province because relations betweeen political leaders in Argentina are very fluid."

Charges that Thursday's call for a democratic convergence implied a swing to the right were repeated, however, by intransigent Deputy Miguel Monserrat who said the Radicals wanted to "present in an elegant manner their agreements with conservative-type parties and exclude the left."

He said his party would support constitutional reform "but in no way a presidential reelection because that would be a gross insult to the parliamentary institution which serves to control the government."

Monserrat said he also agreed with the proposal to debureaucratize the government, "as long as we don't adopt the liberal concept of reducing it."

The legislator also questioned the proposal to modernize the state, saying he was opposed to the privatization of key state enterprises and to the idea of regulating the right to strike which he said should be unrestricted and respected.

Peronist Deputy Carlos Grosso claimed the president's address was received with "scepticism and even with a consensus of crisis by the population."

"We Argentines are in condition to debate the great national issues but within a framework that includes the idea that to be a nation on its feet it is necessary that the intermediate classes of the community be present in an organized manner," he said.

Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava said the President's message was aimed at "unifying sectors who support the maintaining of dependency."

Fava said in a statement that the president's speech "was unrealistic because it made no mention of the country's enemies."

He said his party was committed to jointly opposing "any attempt at a coup d'etat via every means at our disposal."

Simon Lazara, a leader of the Authentic Socialist Party, supported the president's call as "auspicious and positive."

He said if Alfonsin's message was aimed at "economic growth, popular welfare and national self-determination, it should be welcomed."

Peronist Renewal faction leader Antonio Cafiero said it was not clear whether the speech was aimed at a joining of the Radical Party with other "provincial semifeudal parties."

"I hope this call for democratic convergence will not become one of those passing ideas to which the president has accustomed us, and that he will change it for what I call an idea of strength to get this country (that is) full of anxieties and problems going," he said.

FIRMENICH WITHDRAWS CANDIDACY FOR DEPUTY

PY081737 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0357 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- It has been reported in a press conference that revolutionary Peronist faction leader Mario Firmenich has withdrawn his candidacy for national deputy from Buenos Aires. He was nominated by the Revolutionary Peronist Faction on 24 September.

The press conference was held by Pablo Unamuno, who disclosed a letter dated 7 October 1986 which Fimenich mailed from the Villa Devoto penitentiary. In the letter, Firmenich states that there is a law enacted by the dictatorship which bars detainees from becoming candidates. Firmenich expresses his thanks to Peronist companeros of other sectors for their support.

Unamuno stressed that Carlos Grosso, president of the metropolitan Peronist Executive Board, did not oppose Firmenich's candidacy.

INFORMATION MINISTER SAYS ECONOMIC CRISIS OVER

PY082352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Information Minister Herman Antelo today announced that the Bolivian crisis is over. This is because the country has obtained international loans totaling $700 million with which to implement its economic reactivation.

Antelo said that the worst is over, and explained that $300 million -- obtained from the Andean Development Corporation, the World Bank, and Argentina -- will be used in the private sector, while the remaining $400 million will reinforce the public sector.

He concluded by saying that on 10 October President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration will announce its Economic Reactivation Plan for 1986-1987, which envisages a $2.1 billion investment.

IMPORTANT COCAINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED

PY082201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1331 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 Oct, (AFP) -- Bolivian Police Inspector General Guido Lopez today reported there that an important cocaine laboratory that produced 100 kg per day of drugs was recently discovered by special police force members of the Leopards in the border region with Brazil.

General Lopez said this is one of the 3 most important cocaine laboratories out of the 28 discovered so far. Despite the difficult access to the laboratory in the remote western part of the country, it had electric power, electrical equipment, household appliances, spotlights, and other equipment.

He said the laboratory was perfectly hidden with tents and the only access to it was by a river, which forced the antidrug trafficking forces to reach the area by parachuting from the U.S. helicopters that have been in the country to help the local police since July. Together with the helicopters, 170 U.S. soldiers were brought in to take charge, supervise, and give technical assistance on the sophisticated aircraft.

General Lopez also confirmed that several police chiefs of the antidrug trafficking division have been removed from office while a congressional committee continuous investigating their alleged drug trafficking connections.

GORDON REPLACES CANESSA IN GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PY081624 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1531 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Oct (EFE) -- General Augusto Pinochet today appointed General Humberto Gordon, current director of the National Intelligence Center, CNI, as head of the Government Junta. Gen Gordon will replace the current Junta member representing the Army, General Julio Canessa, who will be appointed to a high post close to the chief of state. This information was announced by the secretary general of government, Francisco Cuadra.

Gordon Remarks on New Post

PY082141 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Relay from La Moneda by Eliana Enriquez]

[Excerpts] I am leaving my present post with a clean and tranquil conscience. This was said today by Lieutenant General Humberto Gordon Rubio, the new member of the Government Junta and current director of the National Intelligence Center, CNI.

This high-ranking officer spoke briefly with the press after meeting with the chief of state to thank him for having been appointed to the Government Junta. Gordon said that he thanks God and he hopes to be able to carry out in the best possible way the functions that will be assigned to him. [passage omitted]

Gordon will be replaced as director of the CNI by the current deputy director, Brigadier General Hugo Salas (Welsel).

Just after noon the chief of state met with Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei. There was no official report on their meeting because right after the meeting Matthei left by the underground entrance of La Moneda.

Army Promotions, Retirements

PY082052 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Relay from the Defense Ministry by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] The commander in chief of the Army, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte has authorized the retirement of nine officers, including Luis Danus, Alejandro Medina Lois, and Daniel Gaston Frez Arancibia. He has also authorized the promotion, to the rank of brigadier general, of Brigadiers Ernesto Videla and Jorge (Vallerino), and of Colonel Enrique Seguel to the rank of brigadier.

Toward the end of the 7 October meeting of the Promotions Board, Pinochet decided to confirm Lieutenant General Santiago Sinclair in the post of deputy commander in chief of the Army. Pinochet also authorized the retirement of Major Generals Luis Danus, Carlos Alejandro Medina Lois, Daniel Gaston Frez Arancibia, Cesar Manrique Bravo, Carlos Meirelles Muller, Luis (Reyes Bastet), Julio (Salazar Lanteri), Patricio Martinez Moena, and Jorge (de Rio Bustos). These officers have been retired for institutional reasons and/or because they have completed the maximum 41-year period of service in the Army.

General Luis Danus and Gaston Frez currently hold the post of intendant of the 10th and 1st Regions, respectively, while General Carlos Alejandro Medina Lois holds the post of chief of staff at the Defense Ministry.

The Army commander in chief has also authorized the promotion, to the rank of brigadier general, of the following brigadiers: Mario Varela Correa, Jaime Nunez Cabrera, Jorge (Vallerni Sanford), Raul Iturriaga (Neuman), Manuel Ernesto Videla Cifuentes, Hernan Saldes Irrazabal, Enrique Lopez (Silva), Alejandro Gonzalez (Somerford), Miguel Espinoza Guzman, Hector (Torregrande Marquez), and Carlos (Pareda Silva). Colonel Enrique Seguel has been promoted to Brigadier.

We must point out that Brigadier Ernesto Videla was the head of the Chilean delegation during the papal mediation in the Beagle dispute and he is currently holding the post of executive secretary of the Binational Argentine-Chilean Integration Committee. And, Colonel Seguel is currently president of the Central Bank.

NAVY REBUTES U.S. PRESS REPORTS ON MERINO

PY081830 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Naval sources have denied U.S. press sources which reported that Admiral Merino travelled to the United States to undergo a medical check-up. The Chilean Naval sources said these reports are completely groundless. They added that Merino has full trust in Chilean physicians.

The sources also said the Navy commander and member of the Chilean Government Junta travelled to the United States to inspect the Chilean Naval mission in Washington. They said that Marino's visit is strictly institutional but they did not reject the possibility that he will meet with U.S. Naval and government officials.

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL SAYS BILATERAL RELATIONS GOOD

PY082149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0718 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Raul Alconada, Argentine Foreign Ministry under secretary for Latin American Affairs, said here today that the political differences between Argentina and Chile can speed up the integration process between the two countries. [sentence as received]

Alconada, who met with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, said that bilateral relations are good. He added: Even though our political systems are different, the two countries uphold the principle of nonintervention. This attitude of tolerance has helped us maintain good relations.

Alconada also met with Brigadier Ernesto Videla, his Chilean counterpart in the Binational Integration Committee, which will hold its second meeting in November in Santiago,. Alconada emphasized the efforts that the two countries have undertaken to achieve physical and economic integration.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS OPEN FIRE ON CHILEAN EMBASSY

PA081645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Embassy in Bogota was attacked with gunfire today, the private Caracol radio station of this capital has reported. The report did not give details but indicated that unidentified persons opened fire at least twice on the building located in the residential district of Bogota. The police claimed no knowledge of the incident, because no one is answering the telephones in the Chilean Embassy.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE ATTACKED

PA081652 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1624 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Today a group of unidentified men attacked the residence of Chilean ambassador to Colombia, Alvaro Salvadores Salvi, who escaped unharmed, the authorities have reported.

The diplomat was inside the residence at the time. The home is located in an exclusive northern district of Bogota. The ambassador was accompanied by relatives when the shots rang out shortly before noon. According to the authorities no one was injured in the attack. A special unit was posted immediately in the vicinity of the ambassador's home.

MULTINATIONAL BLAMED FOR 'ENCOURAGING' ATTACKS

PA081649 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota -- Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has blamed the German multinational Mannesmann for encouraging the terrorist escalation against the petroleum complex in the eastern part of the country.

Ecopetrol President [title as heard] Francisco Jose Chona Contreras told the newsman this German company that built 400 km of the Cano-Limon-Covenas pipeline agreed to meet the demands of rebel groups operating in Arauca and in northern Santander, which generated and motivated the guerrillas' actions that are destroying the national patrimony with consecutive attacks against the pipeline. He added that neither ecopetrol nor the remaining companies of the Cravo Norte Association will agree to pay war taxes or meet other demands by the rebels. Moreover, he said that a plan has already been agreed upon with the Defense Ministry to counteract these criminal actions.

At this moment, all the production and pumping operations at the Cano-Limon fields in Arauca have been suspended.

PRESIDENT SAYS ECONOMIC MEASURES TO CONTINUE

PA081255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Quito, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today warned that the economic measures adopted on 11 August will remain in effect because they are legal and advantageous for the country's interest. Giving a speech today in Quevedo, located in the central region of the Ecuadoran coast, Febres Cordero described his opponents as "sectarian, bitter pencil pushers" and maintained that the measures will remain in effect because "they are an effective response" to the drop in oil prices.

The neoliberal measures especially cover floating the foreign exchange obtained from exports -- except for the oil handled by the state -- interest rates, which have increased by more than 50 percent in less than 2 months, and the reduction of tariffs. The implementation of these measures prompted the proceedings against Finance Minister Alberto Dahik, who was censured and dismissed by the parliament last week.

Febres Cordero, who accepted the parliament's resolution, today denied that this resolution involves the elimination of the measures. In fact, he said these measures "are the right tools to correct very old defects in Ecuadoran organization." He explained that the increase in the profits of exporters is shared with the producers and that the increase in domestic savings will benefit the productive sectors.

VICE PRESIDENT PENAHERRERA MEETS WITH COSMONAUT

PA081825 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] You are one of the great conquerors of our times, and I am very pleased to receive you and your retinue, Ecuador's Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla said when receiving in his office the members of the Soviet peace-seeking committee headed by (Aleksey Ilieser), cosmonaut and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Begin Penaherrera recording] We hope the conquest of new horizons serve man in achieving a better way of life. We appreciate the efforts you are making to promote peace. We will never forget, and we believe no one should ever forget, the words of Benito Juarez, former Mexican president and one of the greatest freedom fighters, who once said that peace is respect for the rights of others. [end recording]

Soviet cosmonaut (Aleksey Ilieser) said they had come to bring greetings from the Soviet leaders in Moscow. He said Moscow is satisfied with the bilateral relations between Ecuador and the USSR.

[Begin Ilieser recording] We are interested in expanding our relations even more. We are interested in expanding our economic, cultural, educational, and other relations. We are here on a peace mission. We are concerned about the current international situation. The situation is very dangerous. We must all exert ourselves to promote peace. [end recording]

Finally, Soviet cosmonaut (Aleksey Ilieser) said he was glad to see that the people he met in Ecuador were very understanding, and he said he hoped the summit meeting in Iceland between Soviet and U.S. authorities could promote the cause of peace. He said he was sure of the positive outcome of the summit.

POLICE DISPLAY CAPTURED SHINING PATH MEMBERS

PY082324 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] Terrorist Division today displayed a group of terrorists to the press. The subersives are accused of several crimes and attacks in various parts of the capital.

[Begin recording] [unidentified PIP official] A special PIP Terrorist squad identified, located, and captured these terrorists who belong to the Shining Path subversive organization. The PIP Terrorist Division succeeded, thanks to investigations carried out in Lima.

These individuals are members of the Shining Path and are part of a terrorist cell operating in Chosica, Nana, (Charlacaio), and Moron. They have been acting for the Shining Path in the eastern sector of Lima. [Woman's voice heard in the background] The woman that you see allowed these people to use her house for their meetings. Perhaps the activities of many of them have passed unnoticed, but they belong to Shining Path. [Woman shouting in the background] These people, in one way or another, participated in the killing of Civil Guard Osdado Roman Rojas Saavedra, Republican Guard Corporal Aurelio de la Cruz del Aguila, and Republican Guard Rolando Marin Pauca. One of them is still at large. They participated in blowing up high voltage power pylons in the area of (Charlacaio), Chosica and Moron. They also participated in the frustrated firebomb attack on the Atlas paper factory and in the attempted murder of American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) members; they raided factories, used propaganda in order to recruit followers, distributed pamphlets, pasted posters on walls, and forced people to listen to them at gunpoint. These terrorists were planning attacks to coincide with the Peruvian Navy anniversary celebrations.

These people are Ricardo Ernesto Gomez Casafranca, alias comrade Tomas...

[Reporter interrupting] Which one is he?

[PIP official] The first one to the right.

Anderson Figueroa Roca, alias Cristian; Marco Antonio Castillo Sanchez, alias Diego; Landeo Galdos Arrieta, alias Javier; Francisco Reina Garcia, alias Agustin; and Raul Landeo Paredes, alias Raul. The woman is Ricardina Sedano Valle.

Subversive propaganda and explosive materials were seized. We are not showing you the propaganda leaflets because they are being analyzed by experts in relation to the cases in which these people were involved. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0009 GMT on 8 October adds that "in front of the journalists, Ricardina Sedano Valle shouted that she was innocent and that she had been tortured."]

COMMUNIST PARTY RELEASES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY041232 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 21 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] During the 66th anniversary celebrations held on 2 September in the Municipal Stadium of Montevideo, the Uruguayan Communist Party [PCU] released a document on the present economic situation and prospects for the future if the current economic program, implemented by the Colorado Party, continues to be applied within the general framework of "modernizing" the economy, as opposed to the immediate and basic measures the country needs to overcome the present crisis.

The last chapter of the document analyzes the beneficiaries of each of the projects presented: The Colorado Party program to "modernize" the country; and a program of authentic solutions to develop the economy and raise the standard of living of the people.

The preamble of the document points out that "the economic problem continues to worry the large majority of Uruguayans."

The Communist Party understands that despite the critical situation inherited from the dictatorship, "we could have been much better off, but that has not been possible because of the application of a largely unjust economic policy."

The document adds: "We do not want to criticize only the present economic policy imposed by the IMF that is being applied with enthusiasm by the government's economic team; we also want our proposals and projects to contribute to a broad and positive discussion and to a better understanding of the larger national issues."

"These are our proposals," the document says, "and they do not pretend to be in any way the last word, or a perfect or complete solution to all the problems; they are possible solutions."

In the chapter on immediate measures, emphasis is placed on real increases in salaries, wages, and pensions; elimination of the VAT charges on products in the basic family basket to reduce the cost of living; control of prices of basic commodities; preferential electricity and water rates that will benefit low-income neighborhoods; an appropriate rent law; the renegotiation of the foreign debt to cut the flow of resources being sent out of the country; the reorganization of the private banking system to orient credit toward basic activities; the freezing of nonresident deposits and those of large depositors; the review and correction of the dealings in the selling of portfolios and compulsory deposits in foreign currencies that the private banking system has deposited with the Central Bank; the reorganization of the meat-packing industry and the stimulation of the strategic industrial initiatives that come under the jurisdiction of the state; the implementation of a surcharge system on exports to protect national industries; the selective treatment of the internal debt, to avoid the selling of agricultural land and factories to foreign investors; the exploitation of the reduction in international oil prices to reduce production costs; and the modification of the rural tax system and the appropriation of land of large debtors to be given to aspiring colonists.

After listing these immediate solutions, the PCU document says that "today the important task is to consolidate and to work toward an advanced system of democracy -- that is, a democracy where freedom joins social justice and where the structural crisis of our society finds true solutions."

Regarding modernization, the document says: "There is no real modernization if there is no change in the productive system and the subjugation and exploitation of the Uruguayan people. In other words, we should walk the road toward structural industrial, and agrarian changes -- the road to strengthen the State and turn it into a factor for the development of the economy, services, and production; a factor in social justice and the raising of the standard of living of the people; and a factor in the solution of problems and the confirmation of democracy and freedom."

We raise the issue of continuous modernization, "saying that a large role for the state has to be assured. In countries like ours, the state should not play the role of a monopolist capitalist state, as is the characteristic during the present imperialist stage. The state should be organized in defense of the economy; it should stimulate national industry and improve agrarian production. It should guarantee the capitalization of the part of the GDP that today is being transferred abroad."

In conclusion, the document proposes a new role for the state:

-- The renegotiation of the foreign debt collectively with other indebted countries to stop the bleeding that is paralyzing our economy.

-- The placing of the banking system under state ownership to service agricultural and industrial production.

-- The implementation of measures against large land owners, starting with the large debtors of the state.

-- The nationalization of the meat packing industry.

-- The modification of the sources and the use of the funds in the budget.

-- The application of an in-depth industrialization policy with protectionist measures in agreement with Brazil and Argentina to establish a truly productive integration, and not merely commercial integration.

As part of this project, it is most important to implement currency exchange controls to eliminate the flight of capital and to control the use of foreign currency to import products.

The CPU document concludes that "the role of the state does not have to be limited to the orientation of activities of the private sector. There are large projects that could be carried out under state control and ownership."

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENIES CONTRAS USING AIRSTRIPS

PA082114 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 86

[News conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to unidentified reporters in Santiago Nonoalco, La Paz Department; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Is there a government reaction following the accusation of the Sandinist government that El Salvador is allowing the contras to use its military airstrips?

[Duarte] I can say that the accusation is completely false. This morning I met with the high command, and they said it is completely false. El Salvador has nothing to do with this. That is my reply. Coprefa will issue its reply on this lie, which once again these people are making to provide an excuse. Recall that when the (Sabanera) [not further identified] case was proven, they did not accept their responsibilities despite all the proofs. [Words indistinct] since elections are getting closer in the United States, they are creating [words indistinct]. From the Salvadoran Government's point of view, this morning I talked to the high command and they told me the Salvadoran Government had no involvement in this.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte reply in English] The Salvadoran Government has nothing to do with it. This is not our problem. We have nothing to do with it. This morning I called the high command and I requested them to give me their report on this because I heard the news yesterday, too. They told me they had nothing to do with it.

[Reporter question in English] They had Salvadoran identification.

[Duarte reply in English] Well, anybody can do that. I bet you that you have some kind of Salvadoran identification in your wallet. So anyone can have it. [Words indistinct] if they carry identification cards -- one from the Marines and one from the Air Force -- in their wallets, don't you think this is something they are trying to hide from El Salvador. [sentence as heard] If you capture any rebel in this country, the military will not find his identification. All of a sudden these people carry two identification cards.

[Reporter] There were versions that one of them had a Salvadoran Air Force identification card that allowed him to enter restricted areas.

[Duarte] I have just heard the question in English. I will explain it to the Salvadoran people in Spanish. If a rebel is captured at this moment, you will never find an identification card in his belongings. Now imagine someone carries out an action like this, and he carries not one, but two identification cards. Don't you think this action was premeditated? Obviously, this is a trap. This is a man who allegedly is a member of the Air Force. How is it possible that he carries a Navy identification card? They say he carries Navy and Air Force identification cards. That is not possible. It was premeditated. They want to involve El Salvador in this. They want to prevent El Salvador from receiving aid. That is what they want. That is the main objective of the communists. They have also said they have made a series of trips to El Salvador.

If the communists are able to down a plane with one MC-2 [as heard] do you think they will miss four, five, or six times? They downed it with their first shot. That means they are capable of downing planes. Therefore, the Salvadoran people must know that this morning the high command told me that El Salvador had nothing to do with this matter.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte reply in English] We have no information regarding that. I asked the high command on this and they said no.

[Reporter question in English] Where did the plane came from?

[Duarte] I do not know. I am the president. I cannot speculate.

[Reporter] Are some contras receiving military training?

[Duarte] That is totally false.

[Reporter] What will you do after this incident.

[Duarte] Well, the same things as always. We will continue to work to solve the nation's problems. On the other hand, we cannot ask [as heard] permit Nicaragua to intervene in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

ARENA'S ALVARENGA, DEPUTIES REJECT NEW TAX LAW

PA041454 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 pp 3, 31

[Text] Deputy Rene Fortin Magana described the new taxes presented yesterday at the plenum of the assembly as confiscatory.

At the plenary session, only the "Tax Law for the Defense of National Sovereignty" was presented, which the government intends to raise 120 million colones. The debates lasted more than 7 hours, after which the tax was approved by the 33 Christian Democratic deputies.

Fortin Magana added that this law and the rest, which have been called "the second part of the packaged economic swindle," will come as the "checkmate" for the Salvadoran people.

During the debates, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson said the new taxes create a difficult situation for Salvadorans, further aggravated by the fact these taxes are exclusively for the benefit of the Armed Forces' war effort.

We believe it is necessary, D'Aubuisson added, for the Salvadoran people to support the Armed Forces, but the law the Christian Democrats are about to approve has been improvised because they are not sure of what they are doing. The consequences of the new taxes are the responsibility -- and this should be very clear -- of the Christian Democratic Party.

Because of the position adopted by the Christian Democrats, D'Aubuisson said, the people have arrived at the conclusion the war is a business. We must not allow the people to believe this. The government is trying to cover up its deficit by saying the new tax is for the Armed Forces.

The Armed Forces are being used as a screen and that will lead us to an economic disaster, he said.

ARENA [Nationalist Republic Alliance] Deputy Ricardo Alvarenga Valdivieso said it is not true the new tax is to reinforce the budget. What has happened, and what the Christian Democrats have accepted is a budget deficit, he said. If there is a deficit, it cannot be aimed at a single predetermined area. When a tax is going to be created and there is the intention of implementing others, one of the taxes cannot be extracted without taking the others into account because they are all a part of a state financial policy. What will happen with this tax is that we will have to categorize companies and establish the taxes they must pay.

Let us suppose, Alvarenga added, that the companies whose taxes are increased or doubled do not have resources with which to pay the taxes. If they have operating capital, they will have to use this to make payments with their labor capital. To do this is to drain a company's capital and create operation difficulties. The company will be forced to find a way to make up for the taxes paid.

If a company loses its capital at any time, its production and employment will decrease, and if it is a company that is starting operations during the present harvest months, there will be a substantial decline in our economy.

It has been said this tax will be paid by those who have capital, but this is not true. The costs will be transferred to the consumers, increasing prices and affecting people's personal budgets. This being the case, two things could happen. Consumption or production could decline, with reduced supplies causing high prices and a general decline in economic activity.

If a company cannot pay the taxes, it has two options. It may request a bank loan, which it will not get. The company will then wait 60 days to be charged the interest. If the company cannot pay the interest, will the government have solved the 120 millilon colones problem? No.

All that will happen is that companies will be faced with liability, which will eliminate all the main elements needed to satisfy the people's needs. furthermore, the law will not achieve the peace the people yearn for and the social, economic, and political crisis in the country will worsen, Alvarenga concluded.

Duarte Criticizes Opposition

PA060108 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] During the inauguration of several rural community works, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte talked about the strong criticism of his politically united opponents in congress, regarding the 14 projects that include increases in several taxes. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Duarte] You all realized this yesterday. You were aware the support given to the Armed Forces only came from the Christian Democratic faction, because neither the PCN [National Conciliation Party] nor ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] voted in favor of the economic assistance that the Armed Forces need for their operations.

The Armed Forces realized that fact. The people realized it as well. Therefore, they are not deceiving anyone. They are blocking this aid for the sake of blocking it, and they are not helping to construct.

The measures we are taking are part of the country's overall economic plan. I said so on 21 January when I announced them. I said this was a project to stabilize the country, and this is why -- to correct this crisis -- I included the tax on capital, which will be implemented immediately, and the bill for compulsory military recruitment, which will be presented to the National Assembly next week.

[Reporter] What do you mean when you say all the opposition political parties in the Legislative Assembly are hindering all government projects for political purposes?

[Duarte] I think it is obvious. They oppose every project the government presents to the assembly. But this time, they did not dare oppose this project openly. They remained silent and did not vote. They simply did not express their point of vies on the project, and what they did say they said on channel 12. You listened to their statements. This is why I mentioned it today. I told you that one of them said he did not understand how one day we were speaking of dialogue, and the next we were requesting money for the Army. We will request money for the Army so it can defend us, and we will go to the dialogue in order to seek peace. [end recording]

Tax Covers Forces' 'Needs'

PA031230 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] In response to a request from the Christian Democratic faction at Congress, President Jose Napoleon Duarte held a meeting with the party's deputies to draft a final revision of the budget presented for discussion at today's plenary session. Asked about reactions to the new taxes the Salvadoran people will be paying, President Duarte said the following:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] It is important to (?thank) the Salvadoran people. [words indistinct] we are in a war, and we must suffer it, endure it, resist, and defend everything. We cannot have a few people suffering for everyone, for those who contribute nothing. The tax for the defense of national sovereignty is meant to give our Armed Forces the capability it needs to fulfill its duty. I will now explain this to the deputies who invited me because I believe it is a historical duty. In response to the circumstances we are experiencing, we cannot allow the poor to be the ones who die like soldiers. Those of us who have a little should contribute something. The tax that we are establishing for national sovereignty [words indistinct] covers the Armed Forces' very urgent needs at this time. Therefore, this is a historic decision. We are defending the country together and we have demonstrated this, not only through the law establishing the tax on capital, but also through the obligatory military recruitment law that I am going to present, so that everyone -- not only the peasants -- will be called upon to defend the fatherland.

[Reporter] Mr President, some sectors have rejected the 100-colones increase decreed because of the new tax law. What is the government's reaction to this?

[Duarte] It is my duty to provide the workers with better living conditions so they can resist the economic crisis, and I believe that no Salvadoran is ignorant of this. No one can be unaware of the fact the country is facing an economic crisis; no one can be unaware of the fact that in our fatherland we are only receiving the income produced in the country -- a total of $600 million -- and that if it were not for the aid we get from friendly countries, El Salvador could not survive. I have ordered a study on what would happen if we did not have international aid. If we did not, our currency would have been devaluated to at least 500 or 600 colones per dollar. However, we have sustained our currency with the help of other countries, of banks; but most of all, we must understand we cannot coninue spending what we do not have.

[Reporter] Mr President, is this series of taxes related to the possibility of a decrease in economic aid from the United States?

[Duarte] We must be aware of the fact that a country cannot survive on public charity. We must understand that some day they will withdraw their aid. That is logical; they cannot continue giving us alms for the rest of our lives. Therefore, we begin looking for ways to produce, maintain ourselves, make profits, work, pay taxes, and take care of our country's basic needs. If we want education, someone must (?seek) education; if we want health, someone must (?seek) health. If we want security with the Armed Forces, someone must [words indistinct]. Therefore, we must understand this to understand the sacrifice that we all must make at this time. Since we must all make a sacrifice, it would be illogical not to admit that the poorest sectors need the most help. That is why we have tried to increase salaries as much as possible. During the first years of my government, we gave the workers an increase; last year we gave them another, and this year we are doing the same. This is the only government in the last 25 years that has given the working classes salary increases.

[Reporter] Mr President, what political (?effects) do you think this new measure will have on your government?

[Duarte] It is very easy to be president of the country and to do nothing. We have had 50 years of presidents who have not dared to touch these problems. That is why we have reached the point of violence; that is why we have guerrillas; and that is why we have suffered frustrations and may suffer radicalizations. I was elected president by the people to face the problem, not simply to enjoy the god life as president. The people elected me to face the problem and I will make the following comparison: You are sick and go to a doctor; then you choose another doctor and tell him you have come to him seeking relief. The doctor prescribes a bitter potion, or gives you a painful injection, or performs surgery on you, or tells you that you have gangrene in your hand and he must cut it off. Does the doctor have to be [word indistinct] to cure the ailing person? However, if the doctor does not want to make a bad impression on you and tells you your ailment is insignificant and you can go home, you will die.

Well, I received an ailing country, a country in serious condition, a country facing a crisis, a country at war, a country facing many difficulties, a country that needs intensive care, that needs to face its problems. This is what we are doing. The political price I have to pay, I will pay for the entire country's good. That is what the people (elected) me for. I am sure that all Salvadorans are aware of this. The taxes we are implementing now are not for the poor; that is most important. These taxes are for those who have something, not for those who have nothing. On the contrary, we are decreasing taxes for those who have little. (?Vices) obviously, must be paid; privileges must be paid for; people who make frequent vacation trips must pay. We cannot possibly have the expenses we have at the airport without finding a way to cover them. Those who have something and [word indistinct] to protect what they have must pay for the protection.

If you and I have a little house and we want to protect it, and we want to live in the house in peace, and we want to have a policeman on the corner -- we must pay to have that service, to sleep in peace, to live in the house in peace. We must pay for this, and this is what we did not pay for 50 years in this country. For 50 years, the government thought that by imposing themselves by force, by adopting prepotent attitudes, by imposing dictatorships in the country, they would defend everything. Here are the results. People in the mountains are committing murder [words indistinct]. However, what usually happens is that those who have something -- when forced to pay more -- take it out on those who have nothing. Well, that is the struggle we must face. That is why I am insisting the first two measures are increases in the workers' salaries. If the companies do not correct these errors, and if the companies continue what they have been doing since January, many people [words indistinct].

Those who have been unfair, who have speculated, who have unjustly increased medicine prices by 400 percent, those who are increasing the cost of homes in the [words indistinct], and we will adopt measures to correct this. These measures will come in a decree forcing private companies to increase their workers' salaries. I could do this, but our first step has been to (?ask) the companies to do this. In January of last year, [words indistinct] increased salaries, and I can say that almost 80 percent of the companies increased salaries without the need for a decree. [end recording]

President Duarte, when leaving the Legislature, said he has faith in the Salvadoran people and that they will understand these taxes benefit the minorities.

Duarte Views Budget, Taxes

PA090110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by unidentified reporters at the Central Market in San Salvador on 6 October 86 -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Mr President, regarding the budget and taxes; the opposition, that is, the political parties and workers, are against these economic measures. What other tax changes can be made....

[Duarte, interrupting] The other day I heard an ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] member say the wage increase was insufficient. This wage increase represents an additional 250 million colones in our budget. I agree this increase is insufficient. However, an adequate wage increase would represent a budget deficit of 500 million or 1.5 billion colones. Who is going to pay this 1.5 billion, 500 million, or 250 million colones deficit? The people. The bigger the budget, the more difficult it is to cover it. That is our main problem.

The workers are making demands. Actually, I should say the demands are not really made by the workers but by the country's leftist sectors through the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers] and the [word indistinct]. They want to continue creating crises and now they have started saying the wage increase is insufficient. They claim we should have authorized a 300 colones increase instead of the 100 colones we authorized. As I said, this is only an excuse. There would be no way to handle a 300 colones wage increase with our budget, we would have to increase taxes.

The 13 tax amendments being studied are part of the basic fiscal amendments we are implementing in the country. We are trying to correct some mistakes. For example, collecting taxes from someone who earns 6,000 colones a year has become too costly for us. It is much easier to collect taxes from someone who earns 20,000 colones. From now on, taxes will be paid by those who earn 20,000 colones or more. This means the poor will not have to pay taxes.

We are also changing our system from an indirect tax to a direct tax. This favors the poor. The indirect tax system created a ripple effect. In the end the poor, especially the workers, were the ones burdened with the inflation. Inflation is a tax. No one decrees this tax, but it is a tax nonetheless. [Reporter] Will this not happen with the direct tax?

[Duarte] No. This does not apply to the direct tax because it is a tax on profits, not on costs. With the direct tax, those who make the profits pay the tax, those who do not make profits do not pay. It is a reverse tax: It is based on whether or not a person makes a profit. Cost is the basic criterion with the indirect tax; in other words, the cost is taxed.

The cost is passed on until it reaches the consumer. That is the case here, as well. What is left as profit over [words indistinct] is what a person will pay. Thus, this is a fairer tax. We are trying to correct mistakes.

For example, we eliminated territorial taxes; this could be easily transferred to municipalities. This could constitute a source of revenue for municipalities in the form of property taxes, which the government collected in the past. The government spent more collecting those taxes than the amount it received. That is why we eliminated it.

We eliminated the paving tax, because the amount collected was not even enough to fill the holes. It was not difficult to collect this tax, but we eliminated it anyway. We want municipalities to collect it. The state will focus on the basic revenue-yielding taxes.

As you see, this is a reform of the fiscal system. First, we are trying to correct mistakes in the current fiscal system, and second, to adjust and balance the budget. Our budget will be balanced. To date, all governments have (printed) paper money or asked the Central Reserve Bank for money when the budget was insufficient. What does this mean? This means inflation is a more serious problem because everybody has to pay the inflation tax. [passage indistinct] At any rate, we are trying to correct the mistakes in the country's fiscal system.

[Reporter] Are we going to ask for U.S. aid...

[Duarte, interrupting] We must understand that we cannot continue to ask for aid; the country cannot ask for donations and gifts or [words indistinct] making money with machines. Those are the easy solutions. We will lose that aid someday; we will not be able to make money with machines someday. We need to correct mistakes now, tackle them now, because we still have time.

If U.S. aid is reduced tomorrow, or in 2 or 3 years -- the plan covers 3 years -- we would have protected the bases of our economy and prevented a crisis. This is the path to follow because if we do nothing, we will face greater (?risks).

This should not be criticized for the sake of criticism alone; we must realize the dimensions of the country's problems. This should not be seen from a political viewpoint; this is a strictly economic issue. We must analyze it from a strict economic viewpoint. A country cannot survive solely from the revenues it makes. Everyone thinks wealth abounds in the country. This is not true. Hence, we must understand our reality and the crisis we are experiencing.

This morning, a television newsman said all other governments have performed better, because they built highways, schools, and roads. That represents an average expenditure of 500 to 700 million colones. That money is at the disposal of the Armed Forces to defend our country's sovereignty.

In other words, if we want to build all those schools, houses, and all those things, there are only two ways: We can further increase taxes, or we can receive donations or loans. There is no other option. Thus, we are trying to save some money to ease the situation in the country.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE ON CONTRAS FOR 'SECURITY'

PA081251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Honduran Government will have to expel the Nicaraguan "contras" or officially acknowledge their presence in the country because "the important thing is to give security to the people," Honduran Presidency Minister Celeo Arias said today.

A delegation of coffee growers and representatives of 16 communities who have been displaced from the border in eastern El Paraiso Department, met with Arias last week to demand that the government expel the rebels and pay the people compensation for the losses the rebels' presence has caused them.

The coffee growers calculated they have lost some $50 million because they have not been able to harvest their coffee since 1983 and several properties have been damaged by the contras' operations and Sandinist raids.

Arias confirmed the situation, stating that the Sandinist Army's attacks and "the contras' activities throughout the border area" have caused uncertainty and unrest among the coffee growers, "who have practically been evicted from their lands."

The official stated: The contras' expulsion "should be decided by President Jose Azcona according to the consultations and views that he considers most appropriate."

He said: The government will have to decide between acknowledging the contras' presence and expelling them. One of these measures must be adopted "because the important thing is to give security to the Honduran people." [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA

EMBASSY ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON U.S. PLANE DOWNING

PA081608 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Interview with Manolo Cordero, minister-adviser of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington -- live]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] What is known in the United States regarding the downing of a mercenary plane in southern Nicaragua? How is the U.S. press viewing this incident this morning, following the presentation of a U.S. national involved in the plane downed when it was overflying Nicaragua? We are in contact with Manolo Cordero, minister-adviser of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington. He will report on reports on this incident published by the main U.S. papers. Go ahead, Manolo, we are listening:

[Cordero] Yes. In the first place, the incident was featured on the front page of morning papers today. In fact, they are even featured more prominently than the so-called presummit in Helsinki [as heard]. The reports also show a picture of the U.S. national involved in the incident being escorted by Sandinist soldiers.

[Announcer] Companero Manolo Cordero, what newspapers are featuring this report in Washington?

[Cordero] Actually, there is no national paper in the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES gave it front-page coverage. On the evening news yesterday -- and as is known, most people learn about the news through television -- it was the feature news. This is equivalent to the front page.

For example, NBC spent 12 minutes on it. This is very significant because the newscast lasts 30 minutes. All newscasts showed the U.S. national giving his name and being escorted from the site of the incident. They featured the U.S. Administration denying any involvement in this incident. Many politicians and analysts were also quoted. They said they doubt the U.S. Administration is not involved in this; they say it is obvious the government is involved. They said the government has certain mechanisms to deny any involvement.

[Announcer] How much credibility do Nicaragua's charges and the evidence presented here, and the version presented yesterday by Secretary of State George Shultz have?

[Cordero] Yes, the U.S. Administration has lost much prestige, and more so because a plan by that administration to misinform about Libya was made public recently. Thus, the administration's denials have lost much credibility. Nicaragua's charges, accompanied with all the evidence presented -- including the identification cards of the Salvadoran Armed Forces showing that Hasenfus is a military adviser in that country -- revealed the entire apparatus allowing these people to carry arms to the contras in Nicaragua is definitely an operation organized by the U.S. Government.

In addition, organizations that the U.S. Administration successfully recruited -- which they call private organizations -- have denied any involvement in this incident. Therefore, all evidence points to a direct involvement by the U.S. Government.

All analysts know the CIA always establishes a number of mechanisms allowing it to deny involvement; they have certain mechanisms to help them deny any involvement. However, most people and most reactions indicate that it is obvious this is a U.S. Government operation.

[Announcer] Companero Cordero, to what point can the U.S. Congress demand explanations about this situation, about this military adventure by President Reagan?

[Cordero] Yes. Yesterday, on ABC's "Nightline" program, Senator Kerry -- who is very active in this investigation -- said he will continue to insist that incidents such as this one be investigated. The Congress will end its sessions in a few weeks, and it is probable these senators and congressmen will again insist that more serious investigations be carried out next year. Investigations carried out to date have not been profound enough mainly because the Republican Party has not cooperated. However, to the extent that these kinds of activities -- such as the case involving this pilot -- are unveiled, it is probable the pressure for further probes will increase.

[Announcer] Companero Cordero, will this situation have repercussions in the congressional elections?

[Cordero] We think so. In many districts and in some states, the issue of operations against Nicaragua through the financing of the counterrevolution and direct operations has been discussed by several congressmen. In Maryland, for example, Congresswoman Mikulski's campaign advertisements state she has opposed the war in Central America and the U.S. Administration's war policy in Central America. This obviously means she believes her position against the war in Central America will help her reelection [as heard] hopes. We think this will be intensified with the broad display given this news.

[Announcer] Companero, going back to the plane incident, Representataive Henry Gonzalez reported an accident involving another mercenary plane carrying military material for the contras. What are the repercussions of this incident involving another plane that crashed in the United States that was obviously supplying the Somozist mercenary forces?

[Cordero] Yes. In fact, this plane belongs to a company that was registered as a CIA company betwen 1965 and 1971; it is the Southern Air Transport company. This company provided identification to the pilot or copilot of the plane downed in Nicaragua. There is an obvious link between the two planes, becuse the pilots of the plane downed in Nicaragua and the one that crashed in Texas worked for the same company.

Also, it is known that the airport, the military base from which the plane departed, was used in CIA operations against Angola. Obviously, the capture of the U.S. national in Nicaragua and the downing of the plane have somewhat overshadowed the crash of the other plane in Texas, but the latter has been included in all television newscasts and in news on the capture of the U.S. national and the downing of the plane in Nicaragua. [passage omitted on Vietnam veteran's hunger strike]

Release of Crewmen's Bodies

PA082301 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2316 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan Government will turn over the bodies of the two U.S. citizens who died when the Sandinist People's Army shot down an anti-Sandinist supply plane on Sunday in the country's southern region, reliable sources said today in Managua.

An official of the ruling FSLN fold DPA there is special interest in delivering the bodies of the mercenaries, identified as Wallace Blaine Sawyer Jr. and Bill Cooper, pilot and copilot of the C-123 plane downed in the area of "El Tule."

Moreover, the daily newspaper BARRICADA, mouthpiece of the ruling party, said today that the downing of the counterrevolutionaries' supply plane "has had repercussions in the world" and has "deepened the strategic defeat of the mercenary forces," politically evidencing that the United States "is a key destabilizing factor in Central America."

It has also been learned that Eugene Hasenfus, the captured U.S. citizen, who was presented to the press last night, is under investigation, and any appearance before the press today is ruled out.

Note Protests U.S. Support

PA082330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government today sent a protest note to the United States, the country charged with providing planes for the rebels to enter Nicaraguan territory.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today announced that a protest note was sent because of the help Washington is giving the anti-Sandinists in providing them with the means to supply the rebels by air in the southeastern sector of the country.

The Foreign Ministry said the shooting down of the rebel plane and the capture of the U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus in Nicaraguan territory "are clear steps toward the worsening of the conflict" in the region.

Nicaragua accuses the United States of having supported the plane [haber apoyado el avion], which was shot down on Sunday in the southeastern sector of the country when it was getting ready to carry out an air drop for the anti-Sandinists.

The Sandinist Army shot down the "C-123" plane in the area of El Tule, 30 km north of San Carlos and south of San Miguelito.

Two U.S. citizens and an unidentifed Latin American were killed when the plane crashed.

PDRY VISITOR MEETS WITH PRESIDENT ORTEGA

PA081225 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, has met with ('Umar Muhammad Abduh Samat), president of the national directorate of the people's defense committees of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Afterwards, during a tour he made, the Yemeni visitor met with (Soccorro Galante), secretary of ANAP [Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with the Peoples] and members of the national executive board of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees]. In addition, he visited several places in region Nos 1 and 3.

SOMOZISTS TO BE TRAINED IN U.S.; NEW 'VIETNAM'

PA090307 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK recently disclosed that the United States will train former Somozists on U.S. territory as instructors in the use of antiaircraft missiles, light artillery, helicopters, and planes. Although it has been said that former Somozists will be trained in well-known places such as Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Benning in Georgia, it is easy to foresee that they will have the same fate as the pilot Eugene Hasenfus, who was shot down Monday [as heard] in Nicaraguan territory while flying a plane with arms for the counterrevolutionary forces.

This training program, together with the military maneuvers carried out in neighboring countries and the constant counterrevolutionary attacks, is part of the U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua. This aggression has gained renewed momentum since the approval by Congress of $100 million for the counterrevolutionaries.

President Daniel Ortega and other members of the Sandinist government have warned through various political, diplomatic, and news media sectors, about the danger of the Vietnamization of the Central American conflict, a situation that is becoming more evident as the national governments of the area irresponsibly take part in the aggression.

Independent of all this, the shooting down a few hours ago [as heard] of a transport plane flown by a U.S. pilot and carrying at least two other U.S. citizens is irrefutable proof of the White House's meddling in matters that are not its concern. It also proves that U.S. authorities have so soon forgotten the lesson of Vietnam. The comparison is valid, because for both nations -- Vietnam and Nicaragua -- the war has had a high cost economically and in lives. It is also true that a new Vietnam will represent an unknown cost for the United States, not only from a financial viewpoint, but from a political one as well.

It is worth remembering at this moment that during the war in Southeast Asia, U.S. helicopters and planes were easy targets, and that despite their modern technology and their handling by expert pilots, many U.S. planes were destroyed over Vietnam's sky.

The intensity of U.S. aggression is by all means increasing with the intention of preparing a direct intervention in Nicaragua. U.S. and Honduran troops are preparing to begin new large-scale maneuvers near the border with Nicaragua. We must also mention the increase in support to the counterrevolutionaries.

The fact that the United States is going to train former Somozist officers on its own territory in the use of artillery, planes, and helicopters is only a variation on the same theme: North Americans and mercenaries are marching together to a similar fate -- defeat.

BERNARD KALB QUITS FOR 'DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

FL090129 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb today resigned his post due to his disagreement with the Reagan Administration's disinformation campaign aginst Libya. Kalb gave these reasons during a press conference in Washington shortly after announcing his resignation as spokesman.

PINOCHET APPOINTS NEW MILITARY JUNTA MEMBER

PA090244 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Augusto Pinochet, chief of the Chilean regime, today appointed Lieutenant General Humberto Gordon as member of the military junta, replacing Lieutenant General Julio Canesa. Gordon, director of the National Information Center, will assume his post as Pinochet's personal representative to the military junta, comprised of four members.

Although no explanation was given for the change, some observers say it only confirms the existing contradictions among members of the military junta and Pinochet's intention to continue in power. A local radio station reported that other important changes in the Army's top ranks will be announced today.

CHILEAN PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADER GRANTS INTERVIEW

FL080219 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Chilean Maneul Rodriguez Patriotic Front is not a terrorist organization, but a group struggling against the state terrorism practised by the Pinochet dictatorship against all the peoples of Chile.

This was expressed by Roberto Torres, foreign representative from that political-military organization, during a meeting with the national and foreign press. Torres said the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, created 14 December, 1983, represents the high feeling of the Chilean people for its struggle. It is not a parallel army, and it constitutes one of the armed branches of the people of Salvador Allende.

Later, Torres said the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front emerges from the masses and the [assassination] attempt made against the dictator, Augusto Pinochet, last 7 September, and that it reflects the repudiation of all sectors of Chilean society, civilian and military. In addition, he said that that action is a viable alternative to overthrowing the regime.

Finally, Torres expressed his confidence that the unity of all real opposition forces in Chile and the combination of all forms of struggle will prevent a U.S. military maneuver, as had occurred in the Philippines or Haiti.

CASTRO MEETS WITH BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL081354 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Last night, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the councils of state and ministers, met with Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who was accompanied by his wife, Esperanza de Bedregal. The development of relations between the two countries, and other topics of international interest, were discussed during the friendly talks.

Fidel was accompanied by Jorge Risquet Valdez, Politburo and Secretariat member; Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister; and Angel Burges, Cuban charge d'affaires in Bolivia.

Rodriguez Meets With Bedregal

FL080130 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez.

The Cuban vice president and Bolivian foreign minister held extensive talks on the situation in Latin America and demonstrated the feeling of unity observed in the actions of many countries of the continent.

Upon analyzing the relations between Cuba and Bolivia, Carlos Rafael and Foreign Minister Bedregal agreed that the cultural, consular, economic, industrial, and scientific-technical agreements signed 6 October are an important point in ultimately developing those relations.

Also present at the meeting were Alvaro Perez Castillo, president of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies, and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Bedregal Concludes Visit

FL090104 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has concluded his official visit to Cuba and was accompanied to the airport by his counterpart Isidoro Malmierca. Bedregal had a tight program in Cuba including a meeting with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

BALAGUER DISMISSES HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS

PA090034 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2341 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Oct (REUTER) -- In an unexpected reshuffle of the Dominican Armed Forces, President Joaquin Balaguer this afternoon dismissed Defense Minister Manuel Barjan Mudfi and ordered the retirement of 22 generals and rear admirals.

Balaguer appointed Lieutenant General Antonio Imbert Barreras as acting defense minister. He was one of the persons involved in the killing of dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo in 1961.

The causes for these deep changes in the military commands were not immediately disclosed. These are the first changes Balaguer has made in his 60 days in power. Balaguer appointed new chiefs in the powerful 1st Army Brigade, and in National Investigation Department (DNI). Former Army Chief Jose Cruz Brea is one of the officers going into retirement.

Balaguer's decision comes 1 week after the president acknowledged that some civilian officials and military officers were involved in drug trafficking. Authorities confiscated over 300 kg of cocaine valued at $35 million during an operation started yesterday.

Balaguer also appointed Rear Admiral Ruben Collado as the new chief of the Navy.

FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN CITES FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

FL081859 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] At the United Nations, the Dominican foreign minister has proposed the flight of capital and administrative corruption be included in the next UN congress on crime and criminals. Dr Donal J Reid Cabral said if those two evils are attacked internationally, many of our countries' problems would be solved or reduced. The Dominican diplomat said this during the 41st UNGA. He added that problems would be solved if the huge capital deposited in foreign banks was reinvested in the countries of origin.

The foreign minister, who for the first time at the most important international forum presented the points of view of President Joaquin Balaguer's government, complained about the treatment given to his country by international financial organizations. Today we are an exemplary successful case for the IMF, said Reid Cabral, who immediately asked himself, what have we obtained in return? Are we going to renegotiate our foreign debt every 1 or 2 years? If our creditors urge us to pay them on time, they will have to help us knock down the industrialized world protectionist tariffs, the Dominican foreign minister said.

HAITI

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR 'PUBLIC SALVATION COMMITTEE'

PA071948 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Oct (AFP) -- The United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH) today called for the formation of a "public salvation committee" made up of representatives from the nine departments (provinces) of the country to replace the current National Council of Government (CNG).

"The crisis of government and authority suffered in Haiti can only be faced with a cool head, serenity, and reflection," PUCH Secretary General Rene Theodore said today in a press conference held in this capital.

Theodore severely condemned "the arbitrary decisions taken by the Duvalierist nostalgia of certain authorities." In view of this situation, the Communist leader said that the unity of all patriots and democrats, including the military, is necessary to elect departmental assemblies, which will designate representatives to the "public salvation committee."

Asked about his stance regarding a possible armed struggle, Theodore said: "The people's fight may be carried out in the way they choose, but their demands must be met with the least amount of damage possible."

$4.85 MILLION EMERGENCY AID APPROVED BY EC

FL081436 Bridgetown CANA in English 1324 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels, Oct 8, CANA-REUTER -- Haiti will get 4.85 million ecus (dollars) in emergency aid from the European Community (EC), the EC Executive Commission said today. A statement said the 17-man body approved the aid to help ease the consequences of extreme poverty and unemployment during what it described as a crucial period in the country's history.

Haiti has been ruled by a provisional government since a popular uprising forced former dictator Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier to flee last February.

The aid will finance an interim program for urban renewal, agricultural development, rural engineering and education.